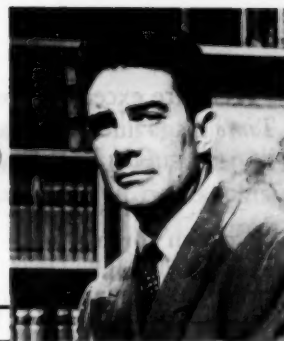


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Dan Smoot Report



DAN SMOOT

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ON THE NEW FRONTIER

On January 31, 1961, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 217-212 (see this *Report*, February 13, for roll call) agreed to increase the membership of the House Rules Committee from 12 to 15. This "packing" of the Rules Committee was touted as something to break a conservative minority "blockade" against progressive legislation. Actually, it was a maneuver to eliminate free and full discussion of legislation so that the Kennedy program could be rammed through Congress without real debate or study.

Here are comments in *The New York Times*, February 2, 1961, by Arthur Krock, a 'liberal' and an admirer of President Kennedy:

"The hair-breadth majority by which the House approved Speaker Rayburn's proposal to break the conservative blockade of legislation in the Rules Committee gave President Kennedy and the Speaker the power they sought. . . .

"The tabulation strongly indicates that, if threats and promises had not been lavishly employed by the Administration, the House would have voted down even its beloved Speaker to maintain the tradition of a Rules Committee independent of Administration control. . . . The rough 'persuasions' required to break . . . (the conservative blockade) demonstrate that conservatism remains a force in Congress."

What were some of the "threats" and "promises" and "rough persuasions"? John Kennedy and Sam Rayburn and their cohorts actually used public funds and the power of the federal government to bribe and blackmail Congressmen of the United States into prostituting their own principles.

This official behavior (which should be considered as criminal and used as a basis of impeachment against all officials engaging in it) was reported by *Time* magazine in tones of approval.

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Here are excerpts from three different issues of *Time* magazine (February 3, 1961, p. 16; February 10, 1961, p. 14; February 17, 1961, p. 11):

"... A freshman Congressman got an offer of a dam for his home district if he would vote with Rayburn."

"... two Rayburn lieutenants were running down the list of doubtful members. On one: 'The General Services Administration ought to be able to get him.'

"On another: 'The Air Force can take care of him.'

"A third? 'If you can get the Post Office to issue the special stamp for him, you've got him.'

"And a fourth? 'The United Mine Workers can get him.'

"And a fifth, 'Hell, if we can't get him, we might as well quit. Go talk to him.'

"A sixth, 'No, but I'll fix that bastard.'"

"But he (Kennedy) threw the full weight of his prestige behind House Speaker Sam Rayburn in the fight over the Rules Committee, personally calling up important Congressmen to get their support. On his order, most of his cabinet members lobbied too.

"Interior Secretary Stewart Udall was caught red-handed threatening cuts in big public projects in retribution for anti-Rayburn votes. Udall telephoned the White House to ask if he had done right in telling reporters he had just been 'playing by the rules of the game.' He got a delighted reply: 'You said just exactly what I wanted to say and couldn't.'"

Notice that the Congressmen involved were not quoted by name. Many U. S. Congressmen privately or anonymously admit that they were subjected to political extortion and blackmail threats and promises of bribes with public money; but the Congressmen are literally *afraid* to permit their names to be used.

This sounds like something out of a gangster movie — citizens being forced to do the will of racketeers, but afraid to tell the police! The vin-

dictiveness of Sam Rayburn and of the Kennedy Administration, against those Democratic congressmen who did vote against packing the rules committee, and the tone of approval in the great 'liberal' press of America, shows the dangerous depth to which the morality of 'liberalism' has sunk.

"I Have Ordered"

The administration in Washington will stop at nothing to force its will upon the people of America. If the President cannot force a program through Congress, he will try to by-pass Congress and get what he wants by illegal executive action.

The setting up of the Youth Peace Corps is an example. This thing had been discussed and "studied" by liberals in Congress for over a year, all of the emphasis implying that congressional legislation would be needed. But the Peace Corps scheme was obviously so silly and dangerous that there was little prospect of favorable congressional action. So, on March 1, 1961, President Kennedy proclaimed the Corps created by Executive Order, and then put pressure on Congress to make his order permanent (See "Youth Peace Corps," this *Report*, March 13, 1961).

In his press conference on February 1, 1961, President Kennedy assumed the role of Caesar. One of the most frightful things about it was the reaction of the leading opinion formers and intellectuals of America. Kennedy's opening statement in the press conference was peppered with such phrases as: "I have directed"; "I am announcing"; "I have instructed"; "I am urging." And the public reaction, as reported by the liberal press, was that Kennedy had shown himself a charming, energetic, dynamic young man!

The President's "I have ordered" press conference on February 1 was his official announcement that he was not waiting for Congress to act on what he called his anti-recession program.

Among the things he ordered, in clear violation of laws of Congress, or without legal con-

gressional authorization and appropriation, were:

(1) Payment of 250 million dollars in veterans insurance dividends before they were due under the law! This veterans' insurance dividends program—even when it operates according to the law that set it up—is not an effort to care for soldiers who suffered while fighting for their country, but rather an unconstitutional use of public money to buy the political support of organized veterans' groups.

(2) Reduction of FHA interest rates—thus proving once again that the unconstitutional FHA program is being used to give Washington politicians the means of manipulating the American economy to suit their own ends!

(3) Setting up an experimental stamp plan to provide free food for the needy—thus tacitly admitting that 28 years of extravagant welfare spending by the federal government has left American “needy” no better off than they were in 1933, when Roosevelt tried out a similar “food stamp” plan.

Kennedy handled his “anti-recession” program in exactly the same way he handled the formation of a Youth Peace Corps one month later: That is, on February 1, he by-passed Congress by issuing executive orders creating the programs he wanted; and then, next day, sent a message to Congress urging legislation to make his programs “legal” and permanent.

Civil Rights

In their 1960 platform, leaders of the Democrat Party (and Republicans too, for that matter), promised strong civil rights legislation for the 87th Congress. The Democrats even promised laws which would prohibit states from requiring their voters to be literate—so that anyone who has reached a certain age and is breathing, whether he is a criminal, an idiot, or so ignorant that he can't even write his own name, can vote for politicians who promise welfare to be financed by others.

The promised civil rights legislative program is unconstitutional; but, at any rate, the Democrats in general and John F. Kennedy in particular pro-

mised it.

But after the dynamic young man became President, though he moved fast and furiously in all other directions, he proposed no civil rights legislation, and neither did his cohorts in Congress who have been talking for years as if nothing else matters but their “civil rights” schemes.

Reasons for this behavior soon became apparent. The President wanted to “persuade” southern new-deal-new-frontiersmen into supporting his over-all socialist program, but feared he might alienate them if he tried to push civil rights legislation down their throats too soon. So, President Kennedy, ignoring his campaign promises to fight for civil rights legislation, instructed his legislative lieutenants to delay legislation, promising that he would give them all the “civil rights” they wanted with “executive orders,” enforced with the clubs of government contracts and government spending.

Even Adam Clayton Powell (negro clergyman-Congressman from New York, whose notoriety for silly and sinister civil rights proposals is second only to his notoriety for alleged income-tax evasion and communist-front activities) announced willingness to withhold legislative proposals in the present Congress, because the President will do the necessary civil rights job with executive orders which by-pass Congress.

Foreign Defense and Foreign Aid

On March 13, 1961, President Kennedy (without waiting for Congressional authorization or appropriation) ordered immediate start on a one-billion-dollar fleet of jet troop and cargo planes.

This order could not be justified as an emergency measure in the interest of national defense, because the billion-dollar fleet of transport planes has nothing to do with American national defense: Kennedy ordered the fleet as part of his program to increase America's ability to rush American soldiers to distant “world trouble spots,” where

they will fight other nations' wars.

When the Kennedy administration began, a subcommittee in the House of Representatives, under the chairmanship of Porter Hardy (Democrat, Virginia) was investigating allegations of scandals and misconduct on the part of American foreign aid officials in connection with our "aid" programs in seven Latin American countries.

On March 22, 1961, Kennedy's new Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, ordered all officials of the State Department and of the International Cooperation Administration, who had been subpoenaed to testify before Hardy's subcommittee, to give the Congressmen no information.

This high-handed executive order was a bit too much. On March 23, 1961, Congressman Hardy demanded that the directive be withdrawn, so that his subcommittee could probe into the specific allegations of graft and corruption in our foreign aid programs.

The next day, March 24, 1961, according to a UPI newssstory datelined in Washington,

"The State Department assured irate lawmakers . . . that it would withdraw a controversial order denying information to Congress on alleged foreign aid scandals."

Congressman Hardy, when questioned by the press, called this agreement with the State Department "mutually satisfactory," but refused to give details.

Even this retreat from autocratic executive action was not made, however, in compliance with any respect for principles or for honest exposure of misconduct on the part of officialdom. It was a "deal," very much like some of the "deals" the Kennedy administration made to keep Congressmen in line on the Rules Committee vote. When Hardy demanded withdrawal of the State Department's gag order, he warned that the administration's whole foreign aid program might fail in Congress, if Congress were not permitted even to

investigate allegations of fraud and scandal in the program.

No one knows which Congressmen promised what kind of support for the administration's foreign aid programs, in exchange for the State Department's *permission* for the congressional committee to do what it has constitutional duty and authority to do anyway; but it is obvious that a deal was made.

Communist Crabmeat

In March, 1961, the Treasury Department arbitrarily set aside a law of Congress which had been in effect for more than ten years.

A section of the U. S. Tariff law, which went into effect on January 27, 1951, prohibited entry into the United States of goods produced by slave labor. This prohibition could apply, of course, to all products from all communist countries. One product which it did keep out of the United States was canned crabmeat from the Soviet Union.

On March 20, 1961, the Treasury Department announced that it had taken executive action to end the ten-year-old prohibition against Soviet crabmeat because,

"there is no current evidence that prison or forced labor is still being used in connection with Soviet canned crabmeat."

And then, explaining further, the Treasury Department gave the real reason, by saying that its action reflects President Kennedy's,

"desire for improved relations between the Soviet and American peoples and the often-expressed willingness of the United States government to offer the Soviet Union every opportunity to trade with us in peaceful goods on normal commercial terms."

Spokesmen for American fishing interests pronounced this just one more step toward the de-

struction of another American industry. Among the earlier steps were American foreign aid, giving Japanese fishermen modern equipment and facilities which free-enterprise Americans cannot afford, and "reciprocal-trade" concessions permitting the Japanese to capture American markets from American fishermen who are taxed for foreign aid to subsidize their Jap competitors.

Communist Sensibilities

A law of Congress requires the fingerprinting of all foreigners who enter the United States for a visit of more than one year. Most Americans — even Boy Scouts — are, at one time or another, fingerprinted for purposes of identification in case of disaster or amnesia; and, of course, criminals are fingerprinted for the purpose of identifying them with past or future crimes.

At any rate, in our society there is no general stigma attached to fingerprinting; and the fingerprinting of foreign visitors is aimed at serving the same purposes as those served in fingerprinting Americans.

But the Soviets — whose hands are deeply stained with the blood of millions of murdered human beings and whose sensibilities, if they have any, should be perpetually in shock because of the millions of political slaves in the Soviet Union — have been deeply offended by the "degrading" requirement that their spies and saboteurs (sent to the United States under the guise of news reporters, and what not) must be fingerprinted.

Shortly after Kennedy was inaugurated, three Soviet "news correspondents," on arrival in the United States, refused to be fingerprinted. The Kennedy State Department set the law aside, permitting the three Soviet "correspondents" to stay in the United States pending a "final decision by the administration." The decision as to whether a law of Congress should be ignored or enforced was to be made in the White House!

On March 20, 1961, Joseph Reap, State Department Press Officer, announced that an adminis-

tration "decision is expected shortly" and that the decision would probably be to exclude the Soviets from the fingerprinting requirement (or to set the law aside altogether) in order to remove one of the "irritants" in American-Soviet relations.

Communist Propaganda

The following UPI news story with a Washington dateline was published in *The Fort Worth Press* March 17, 1961:

"President Kennedy today ordered an immediate halt to Government interception of Communist propaganda mail from behind the Iron Curtain. The White House said an Administration review of the program, which has been in effect since 1948, has disclosed that it 'serves no useful intelligence function at the present time.' In addition, the White House said that Secretary of State Dean Rusk has been concerned about the program in view of 'efforts to improve cultural exchanges with Communist countries.'

"The Post Office Department has estimated that it has seized some 15 million newspapers, magazines, books and similar types of mail coming into this country from Communist dominated nations.

"The program aroused a protest recently from Soviet newsmen in this country who complained of delays in receiving their publications. It also has aroused complaints from American addresses, including scholarly institutions, which have use for the Iron Curtain publications."

Communist Spies

Another deal — which the State Department denies was a deal — was the release of two Soviet espionage agents in the United States who were already indicted for trying to buy aerial maps and other military information in the Chicago area.

On October 27, 1960, Igor Yagoievich Melekh (a Soviet employee at the United Nations headquarters in New York) and Willie Hirsch (an alien residing in the United States) were arrested

in New York on the espionage charges. A federal grand jury indicted them, and they were bound over for trial in Chicago on May 15.

But on March 24, 1961, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy obtained a dismissal of the charges against the two spies. The Soviet UN official goes free, provided he leaves the United States by *April 17*; and the alien Hirsch simply goes free.

This action was recommended by Secretary of State Dean Rusk, as

"a part of his announced policy of removing as many irritations as possible between the United States and Russia."

Concession to Murder?

One deal between the Soviets and the Kennedy administration (which all of Washington regards as an open secret, but which no one can really prove) involves the recent release of two American flyers who had been illegally shot down over international waters by the Soviets and illegally held incommunicado in a Soviet jail for seven months.

U. S. Congressman H. R. Gross (Republican, Iowa) in his Legislative Report No. 585, dated March 8, 1961, said:

"Concession to Murder? Much was said by certain members of Congress about 'the right to know' when President Eisenhower held forth in the White House. These members have been strangely silent and so has President Kennedy as to the reasons why the communist hierarchy suddenly released the two survivors of the RB-47 which was shot down over international waters by Russian airmen.

"It begins to appear now that a deal was made whereby, in exchange for the release of the two survivors, negotiations have been or will be resumed to permit the Russian communists to open direct flights from Moscow to New York.

"Reports circulating in Washington are to the

effect that the Russians tried to make this kind of a deal with Eisenhower and were flatly and sternly rejected. It is also reported that Kennedy, himself, directed the Civil Aeronautics Board to open negotiations concerning Moscow to New York flights and that the State Department was unaware of the Kennedy directive.

"Furthermore, the report is circulated in Washington that a New York newspaper had the story of the release of the American airmen and was pressured into withholding publication until President Kennedy could hold a press conference and make a dramatic announcement to the American people.

"While everyone is glad the two Americans have been released and returned to their families, the basis for the release, if these reports are true, constitutes another sordid chapter in our dealings with the Communists. What about the crew members who were murdered in this wanton violation of international law? What about the refusal of the Russians to permit American embassy officials in Moscow to even talk with the two survivors during the months they were held in a Soviet prison?

"What have we to look forward to on the part of the Kennedy administration—more groveling and more concessions to those who murder and trample upon the rights of others?"

Censorship

One sinister aspect of the Kennedy administration's ruthless determination to get and do what it wants is the censorship imposed, directly and indirectly, on critics of administration policy.

On January 27, 1961 (two days after our two RB-47 fliers had reached the United States after release from a Moscow jail—see this *Report* entitled "Censorship," February 13, 1961) Admiral Arleigh Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, was ordered, by the White House, not to make a speech in which the Admiral had "implied that the Soviets could not be trusted."

The administration had many 'defenses' for its position, one of them being that officers of the government should not publicly criticize the pol-

icies which they are obligated to implement and support. But subsequent events proved that the Kennedy administration has a double standard on this point: officers who make anti-communist remarks in conflict with administration policy, like Admiral Burke, are censored; but those who make pro-communist remarks, in conflict with announced administration policy, are not censored.

Adlai Stevenson, Kennedy's ambassador to the United Nations, and Eleanor Roosevelt, American delegate to the UN General Assembly, have consistently made public statements implying eventual, if not immediate, diplomatic recognition of Red China by the United States and admission of Red China to the UN. The Kennedy administration has announced an opposite policy on Red China; and spokesmen have even, obliquely, said that Mr. Stevenson and Mrs. Roosevelt, though speaking as our UN officials, are not expressing administration policy; but neither Mr. Stevenson nor Mrs. Roosevelt has been censored. Neither has been ordered to rewrite a speech to conform with administration policy, or to shut up — as Admiral Burke was ordered.

U. S. Congressman August Johansen (Republican, Michigan) made a brief, caustic comment on this situation in a speech to the House of Representatives on March 16, 1961 (p. 3856, *Congressional Record*):

gressional Record):

"Mr. Speaker, a press report from Formosa discloses that President Kennedy's administration has repudiated a public statement made last week by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

"Our delegate to the United Nations General Assembly told a university audience that 'the vote in the last session of the General Assembly pointed to the fact that we would not be able much longer to keep up the fiction that Nationalist China represents the whole of China.'

"I rejoice that the administration rejects this view—very similar to one which U. N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson has been repeating publicly.

"However, I must add that this administration obviously has one censorship rule for Mrs. Roosevelt and Ambassador Stevenson and quite another one for Adm. Arleigh Burke and the household help at the White House.

"Or is it that the administration is able to gag the Joint Chiefs of Staff, but can't silence A. D. A. spokesmen at the U. N.?"

One of the most significant comments on the censorship of Admiral Burke was made by John B. Connally, Kennedy's Secretary of the Navy, in a letter to a Dallas citizen, dated February 8, 1961. Secretary Connally said:

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.

"I agree with you that Admiral Burke is a forthright speaker and has some firm and correct opinions on communism. However, I think there has been a misunderstanding both here in Washington and around the country of the President's policy on speeches, and there certainly was a misunderstanding about how it was to be carried out.

"Admiral Burke's speech was submitted for clearance in a routine manner before he knew what President Kennedy's policy was to be. Likewise, in a routine manner, it was returned to him because that particular speech was not in accordance with the President's policy. This should have ended the matter and Admiral Burke would then have changed his speeches to support the President's policy. The resultant publicity was unfortunate and not correct.

"I think you will find that the new administration will certainly allow freedom of thought and expression in proper fields.

"I agree with you 100 per cent in the necessity for fighting communism, but I think you will agree that we all have to follow a common policy in doing it. You can rest assured that Admiral Burke's experience and opinions will be used to the utmost."

The first article of our Bill of Rights characterizes freedom of speech as an inherent (that is, God-given) right which the people had prior to

the creation of the federal government; and it prohibits the government from doing anything to abridge that right. The Kennedy administration (like the fascist regimes in Italy and Germany before World War II, and like all communist governments) will allow freedom of thought and expression, in "fields" which the administration considers proper. And "we all" (presumably all Americans) must have a *common policy* with regard to communism—that is, the policy set by the administration.

The indirect censorship which the Kennedy administration is imposing through its idolators, or intimidated and servile minions (or through plain cowards) who are in control of a large segment of the radio-television broadcasting industry is far more sinister, however, than direct censorship.

I shall report on this grave situation in a subsequent *Report*, giving details on some of my own experiences and of the experiences of my West Coast sponsor, Mr. D. B. Lewis, President of Dr. Ross Dog Food, 817 East 18th Street, Los Angeles, 21, California, who pioneered the commercial sponsorship of patriotic news-commentaries and who has had to fight continuously—against owners and operators of radio-television stations from whom he is *buying* broadcast time.

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